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The Paducah Daily Sun, March 18, 1897

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THE TARIFF BILL

Will Be Submitted to the House on Thursday.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

A Kansas Man Murders Four Persons Then Suicides.

DIAMOND THIEF GETS \$500,000 WORTH.

Washington, March 18.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had a conference yesterday to outline the program for the tariff bill in the House. They decided to report the bill to the House Friday. Debate will probably be begun at once, after the bill has been reported to the House. The length of time to be given to debate in the House was not decided, but it will probably be ten days. Night sessions will be held, and, with "leave to print" speeches in the "Congressional Record," it is expected that all members who desire to present their views on the tariff will be able to record their arguments to their satisfaction. The program agreed upon by the Republicans will be submitted to the full Ways and Means committee tomorrow as a matter of form, and probably will be adopted by a party vote.

According to the desire of the members of the tariff bill, no amendments to it will be made in the House except those which have the sanction of the committee.

The Republicans went through the bill today to correct some errors in the phraseology. One important change in rates was made. Asphalt and bitumen, not advanced, were put at \$1.50 a ton, and in advanced or improved form at \$2.50 a ton.

Chairman Dingler explained that these products, it seems to the committee, were good articles to raise revenue on, most of the supply being imported and controlled by a close corporation.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A Thief Makes Off With Half a Million Dollars Worth of Gems.

Spokane, Wash., March 18.—A stranger stepped into a jewelry store this morning and representing that he was a diamond dealer, was shown a tray on which were diamonds aggregating \$500,000 in value. At the time the clerk was alone in the store and catching him unaware, the stranger threw powder into the clerk's eyes, by which he was blinded he could not follow and the alarm was not long delayed as to give the thief time to make his escape. He has not been captured and there is no clue to his identity.

KILLED THE FAMILY.

And Then Suicided, Did William Fiske, in Kansas.

Wallejo, Kan., March 18.—William Fiske, whose neglect and abuse of his wife led to her securing a divorce, became exceedingly angry because he could not effect a reconciliation and forcing his way into the home of her father, where she was making her home, shot her dead, also her father, mother and sister, then placing the pistol to his head fired a ball into his own brain, dying instantly.

NOMINATIONS TODAY.

A Batch of Consuls Named to the Senate.

Washington, March 18.—The President today sent to the Senate quite a little batch of appointments, principally in the foreign service. They include Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for Minister to Mexico; W. M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, Consul to London; J. K. Gwidy, of Indiana, Consul to Paris; Perry Henth, of Indiana, Assistant Postmaster General; J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Secretary of Agriculture.

WILL CONFESS.

More Murders That Jackson and Walling Will Purge Themselves.

Cincinnati, March 18.—It is stated here that Jackson and Walling are both heavily engaged at writing and it is believed they are preparing a joint confession and that they will tell everything tomorrow.

Cincinnati, 3:15 p. m.—An afternoon extra alleges that Jackson and Walling have both made confessions today, implicating a prominent Kentucky physician, who lost his mind after the murder was discovered. The report has caused the most intense excitement.

OUTLOOK BLUE.

Raining Above and Below—More Water in Prospect.

RELIEF WORK AT MEMPHIS.

Prospect of Greater Damage to Come.

WILL THE FLOODS NEVER STOP?

Memphis, March 17.—Hundreds of people, mostly negroes, were landed on the Memphis levee this afternoon by the relief steamers that are daily visiting the flooded districts adjacent to Memphis.

Vague reports reached this city tonight of the drowning of several people in Arkansas today, but these cannot be verified. For the first time in many days the river tonight is a stationary, marking 36.7 feet, but the rise at Cairo and the reported heavy rains in Missouri and other states will only serve to increase the broad expanse of water in this vicinity.

There has been a steady downpour of rain in Arkansas and west Tennessee all day. The gauge at Memphis this morning indicated 36.6 feet, this being a rise of two-tenths of a foot in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning. At Cairo at the same time the gauge indicated 49.6 feet, a rise of two-tenths of a foot in the same period. At Helena a rise of four-tenths of a foot occurred in the last twenty-four hours, the gauge showing 45.9. Heavy rains throughout the district prevent any promise of speedy relief.

At Greenville the height is 39.2 feet and at Vicksburg 41.9 feet. At the latter place the rise has been six-tenths of a foot in the last twenty-four hours. The water at this point is now nine-tenths of a foot above the danger line. At Sikeston and points below the rise continues. The situation in the flooded districts remains practically unchanged. Steamboats arriving from the south report all levees in fine condition.

Up to the present time, so far as reliably reported, there have not been over six deaths as a result of the rise in the Mississippi river. All of these fatalities occurred in eastern Arkansas, and all were negroes. The United States Weather Bureau today gives out the startling information that 800 square miles of the state of Arkansas is under water, and that the Mississippi will continue to rise. In the district to the west of Marion, Ark., hundreds of people were picked up. The work of saving slaves has been abandoned and from now on all efforts will be directed toward saving human life.

Many wild and altogether improbable reports are circulated as to the number drowned, by the refugees (negroes) in an effort to stir up sympathy. One negro gave out that twenty-five persons were drowned near his place. It was proven that these had sought the high lands at the first approach of the flood. Thousands of people are homeless and dependent on the charity of the citizens of Memphis.

Reports from up and down the river say that the levees are all in good shape and it is hoped will continue to withstand the pressure.

Courier-Journal.—It never rains, but it pours. The truth of which is being amply demonstrated these days. Light showers are the exception, while heavy rains are frequent in occurrence, and generally over a large area. Strange as it may seem, the fact that the few light showers which did occur last week resulted from the passage of southwest storms, while the heavy downpours were attendant upon northwest storms. One of these latter made its appearance in the Northwest yesterday morning, and, uniting with the storm that has been loitering in the Southwest the past several days, quickly dissipated the high pressure atmosphere in the central valleys and the East.

The result of these developments will be another rise in the river here during the next forty-eight hours, and though it had fallen 19.9 feet yesterday morning, there is enough water already in sight to cause it to rise to near the danger line again by Saturday morning. Up to 7 o'clock last evening .83 of an inch of rain had fallen at Louisville, and .82 at Indianapolis, while at Cincinnati 1.06 inches was recorded and it continued raining there last night. Rain had also begun to fall at Pittsburgh, which showed that the precipitation area included the entire Ohio valley. In all probability an average of more than one inch will be reported from all river stations between Louisville and Wheeling, W. Va., this morning, or at latest by tomorrow morning, as rain is indicated for the Ohio valley during the next twenty-four hours.

Dr. Edwards, specialty, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Paducah, Ky. 17

ALMOST OUT

Was Fitzsimmons When He Landed the Knock-Out Blow.

A Critical Analysis of the Fight By the Associated Press Man.

Cairo, March 17.—Under a clear sky and in a valley five thousand feet above the sea, encircled by snow-capped mountains, making a picture such as was never seen before on an occasion of the kind, James J. Corbett went down to defeat today before Robert Fitzsimmons, who became champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world.

The victory was not gained without a struggle. In fact, a victory did not seem possible for Fitzsimmons until the last moment of the battle, when he delivered a blow in a vital part, and followed it with two others which sent the Californian to the floor with the agony of pain and despair imprinted on his face and he was unable to rise within the limit which would save him. When the defeated champion finally arose with the assistance of his attendants and recovered sufficiently from his dazed condition to realize the calamity that had befallen him, he broke out with all the fury of an enraged animal, and discharging all the rules which govern the art of which he is a disciple rushed at his victorious opponent and made a vain struggle to beat him over the ropes, only desisting when his own seconds and friends forced him away.

And then the new champion was borne to his dressing-room amid the cheers of the 8,000 people who were in the arena, accompanied by his seconds and trainers, and also by his wife, who had watched the contest from a position within a few feet of the ring, and who had taken in every detail, even at the time when it seemed that her husband would be knocked insensible at her feet.

It was a great contest, and, notwithstanding the cheers for the victor, the majority of those who witnessed the fight could not but feel a sense of disappointment at the result, believing, as they did, that victory was taken from Corbett at a moment when he seemed sure of gaining it himself.

In the fifth round he punished Fitzsimmons severely, battering him on the face and body until the blood streamed from his face and he finally sank to his knees to avoid further punishment, remaining there until nearly all the allotted time had expired in continuing the contest for the few remaining seconds of the round. Nearly all the spectators thought the end was at hand then, but the Australian rallied and fought a game battle for nearly eight rounds more, though there were several occasions during that time when Corbett seemed to have had him going. He did land a number of blows on Corbett, and they were hard, too, but they seemed to have little effect on him. At the opening of the fourteenth and last round, Corbett looked the winner. Though somewhat tired he was still strong and was displaying more science and continued to pound the Australian and keep up the flow of the stream of blows. And then came the final blow and the end. The blow which ended the fight was a left hand punch delivered just below the heart. It was all the more effective for the reason that Corbett was leaning backward when it came. It caught him on the intensely drawn muscles just over the spleen and must have caused the most intense agony. Corbett was more unconscious from pain than from the blow. As he lay writhing and groveling on the floor his face presented the most ghastly appearance imaginable. No man in a last death struggle could have horrified the spectators more and his agonizing cries of pain could be heard above the cheers for the victor.

And then followed the wildest scene of the day when he arose to his feet, and with all the strength he had left rushed at his opponent and tried to finish the contest. Three nearest the ring jumped over the ropes in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent them, and in a moment the entire enclosure was filled with a howling, shouting mob, and the noise and confusion was so great that the referee was hardly able to announce his decision awarding the battle to Fitzsimmons.

In the midst of it all, Corbett, who had been forced to his corner by his friends, broke away from them and rushed at Fitzsimmons a second time, but this time, instead of attempting to renew the fight, he implored his victor to give him another chance and to accept a challenge from him. This was refused and warm words followed. Fitzsimmons was born away with all the glory of his most victorious and Corbett left to return to his home in San Francisco, carrying with him the despair of defeat.

DISCOURAGING.

The River Still Rises and Spreads.

GLOOMY ARE THE PROSPECTS.

The City Is Fast Becoming Flooded—Several County Roads Flooded.

A FEW NOTES OF THE FLOOD.

The waters slowly but surely encroached on Paducah, and last night there was a rise of two inches. The water now almost completely surrounds Paducah, and is crawling up several of the streets, being almost to the foot of Court street this morning, and Capt. Owen fears he will be cut off entirely. The water is almost to the level of the street at Court, and at Broadway is nearly to the entrance of the boat store, a doubly long stage plank having to be used.

At Brooklyn and Metropolis, and at up the river points as well, a similar condition of affairs exists, and the river is almost in the streets of both the first named places. Thus far, however, no serious damage is reported, but many people have been driven from their homes and forced to seek a sliding place anywhere they can find them.

At Trimble street the water is almost level with the street, and at Clark it is just a few inches lower. Monroe street is well covered at Second.

The water has backed around near Oak Grove, and extends over a large area. The Cairo road, at Perkins creek, is under water, and the bridge has to be crossed in a canoe.

In the western part of the city and suburbs the water is also spreading rapidly, and the road leading to the county poor farm is in several places covered to a depth of many inches, and a small bridge used by County Physician Broderick has floated away, so he cannot reach the place except in a boat.

In the southern part of town there are a great many broad expanses of water, and on each side of Sixth above Norton, the water is almost up to the street. In some places it is almost over the N. C. and St. L. tracks.

Old river men today profess to be more apprehensive than ever before, and some adhere to their former statement that the water will reach the 84 mark. Capt. Joe Fowler all along said forty-eight feet would be the limit, but he didn't calculate on so much rain. Weather Observer Poll says that fifty feet will be as high as the water will go this time, in his opinion, and Capt. Wm. Cooksey still has his mark on Sheriff Holland's desk on Legal Row, and says the water will come up to it.

As the flood creeps higher and higher, however, the people naturally become more and more alarmed, and while indications count for little, as past prognostications have demonstrated, yet there is widespread alarm, and on the streets may daily be seen many men who do nothing but look at the river and lament.

The situation is bad enough, as it is, and there are many sufferers. This afternoon the river stood 48.3 on the gauge here, and rising, with 50 feet at Cairo. Reports from above are not encouraging, and the indications are for more rain.

Reports from out the Hentou gravel road are that the water is so high in the vicinity of Clark's river that it reaches the bottom of a wagon bed.

The schools are not badly depleted just now, but perhaps fifty or seventy-five pupils are cut off from attending by the water.

Supt. McElrath was seen this morning, but could not furnish exact figures. A bulletin was this forenoon posted at the boat store, to expect heavy south wind, and all the river men with floating property began having all boats, barges, tugs etc., securely tied in case the storm did arrive. The Fowler Wharfbait Company put out heavy lines and the dry docks were slotted up with extra lines.

Capt. Sam Johnson, of the "Al Martin," came down this afternoon with a load of ties and reports the Tennessee river country flooded, and thousands of ties floating off.

This afternoon reports showed the Mississippi to be rising from Cairo to its mouth, with all the other rivers rising except at head waters. At 3 o'clock the predicted storm had not materialized.

The use of impure water is the chief disease here. The Scott Hardware Co. offer you a filter that will purify the water. It is reasonable in price, too. 18m3

STILL MIXED.

The Corbett Concealed Weapon Case Left Open.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS ARISE

Judge Sanders Comments on the Case—More Witnesses Wanted.

POLICE COURT NEWS OF TODAY.

Additional complications arose today in the case against Walker Corbett, the Mayfield photographer charged with carrying a dirk knife concealed, and the false swearing is so palpable that it cannot be ignored, and Judge Sanders this morning left the case open at Major Harris, the defendant's attorney, may secure additional evidence.

Corbett, as will doubtless be recalled, swears that the knife found by officers in his overcoat pocket was not his property, that he never saw it before, and that he didn't know how it got into his pocket. The evidence of two Mayfield men who were with him at the time was substantially the same.

On the other hand, some of the inmates of Madame Patton's swore that Corbett had the knife out showing it around previous to the time it was found in his pocket.

This morning two witnesses from Madame Neiff's, another resort on West Court street, swore that Corbett had the knife out playing with it at that place, previous to his arrest. Major Harris desires to have two gentlemen from Mayfield corroborate and swear that Corbett had no knife at Neiff's, either.

Judge Sanders said in commenting on the case that if Corbett was innocent he ought to be acquitted, but if he was guilty of carrying concealed a deadly weapon, he was also guilty of perjury, and deserved punishment for it. The case was left open.

R. L. Waring was fined \$1 and costs today for drunkenness in the police court.

Judge Sanders this morning fined John Caldwell, colored, \$5 and costs for using insulting language towards a police officer, and Sweeney, Caldwell was cladded by Off. Sweeney, and claimed that he did nothing to provoke the assault, but the evidence was against him.

CASE DISMISSED.

Nothing in the Charge Against W. T. Dunn.

Fun in the Court Room During the Trial.

The case against W. T. Dunn, a Western Union lineman, charged with detaining Una Genson against her will, was dismissed in the police court today, the evidence failing to sustain the charge.

The young lady testified that the defendant stopped her in the month of a fall, between Second and Third street, on Court, night before last, and asked her to go upstairs with him. She said that he caught hold of her arm, but the other witnesses told it different.

During her testimony she was asked to whom she reported the case and she replied, "To Marshal Collins and Squire Winchester."

This evoked a hasty remonstrance from the court, who knew the witness was mistaken. "Now, you're mistaken about that," said Judge Sanders. "You reported it to me, and not to Squire Winchester. He's 60 years older looking than I am, and if you were not a girl I would warrant you."

After the mirth subsided the case proceeded and the warrant was promptly dismissed.

HONORS FOR FITZ.

New York Admires Will Saturday Night Present Festivities.

New York, March 18.—Arrangements are complete for a demonstration Saturday night in honor of Fitzsimmons, at which he will be presented with a handsome testimonial from his admirers. There is great rejoicing and the New champion is the lion of the hour.

AT THE AGE OF 104.

Coral Springs, Ill., March 18.—Mrs. Ellen D. Warren died at the residence of Robert Warren, her eldest son, one mile east of this city, last night, at the age of 104 years. Mrs. Warren was born in Lumbria county, Tenn., and at the age of 13 was married to Eli Warren. They remained in their native state until 1851, when they came to Illinois and

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EXCEL IN
PURITY
CHEAPNESS
SIMPLICITY
CLEANLINESS

The filtering fibre is made of a solid granite rock, insuring absolutely pure water.

Granite filters have greater capacity than those of other makes costing three times as much.

There is nothing about a granite filter to get out of order; it will last a life-time.

Granite filters are easier cleaned than any others. A child can operate them.

Geo. O. Hart & Son Hardware and Stove Co.

INCORPORATED.

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109-117 N. Third Street.

A Young Man Wanted...



To make himself a present of a nice pair of shoes, and naturally he wants one that is noted for style, quality, fit and wear. To get these qualities he should be careful and select the house that has the reputation for all. You can get them from ONE to FIVE DOLLARS at

GEO. ROCK & SON.

BAILEY,

THE HATTER
HAS RECEIVED HIS

Spring Stock

Hats and Furnishing Goods.

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THE SUN.

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Drug Store.

LUMP	PER BU. 10C
EGG	9
NUT	9
ANTHRACITE	PER TON \$8.25

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The heat of our coal exceeds the warmth of the sun because it is good coal. The veins it comes from are the best. It is as even as possible in size and quality. It is always clean. Our coal makes as much heat as you can buy for a dollar.

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THE DAILY SUN
Will give special attention to all local
news of interest in Paducah and vicinity.
on selecting general news, which will be
given as fully as space will permit without
regard to expense.

THE WEEKLY SUN
Is devoted to the interests of our country.
and will at all times be ready and
willing to accept of all political and
social news, and to publish the same
in a full and complete manner.
The price of the Weekly Sun is
\$1.00 per annum in advance.
Specimen copies free.

CORRESPONDENCE.
A special feature of the weekly edition of
this Sun will be the Correspondence
Department, in which it is hoped to
secure local news of the most
interesting and valuable character.
The Correspondence Department
will be open to all who wish to
contribute to the Sun, and will be
conducted in a fair and equitable
manner.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising will be made known on
application.
Office, Standard Block, 114 North Fourth
Street.
Daily, per annum, \$4.50
Daily, six months, 2.25
Daily, one month, .40
Daily, per week, 10 cents
Weekly, per annum in
advance, 1.00
Specimen copies free.

THURSDAY, MAR. 18, 1897.
It is stated that the Spanish army
in Cuba numbers now about 100,000,
all the rest of the something like
200,000 who have been sent to the
island are either dead from bullets
or disease or are in the hospitals.

SENATOR HILL says he is satisfied
with his record. But if he is to re-
main in politics it is a more impor-
tant matter that the Democratic
party of New York shall be satisfied
with it and it is very doubtful that
they will be found in that mood.

It is announced that the vast ex-
port business of the Kansas City
packers is about to be transferred
from New York to New Orleans. The
Crescent City has already captured a
large part of the export grain trade.
She bids fair to become a serious
menace to the New York market.

Spain has made a requisition on
General Weyler for 15,000 troops to
be sent to the Philippine Islands.
She has evidently come to the con-
clusion that a smaller army would
serve the ends Weyler has been able
to accomplish as well as the larger
one, and in this the world will read-
ily agree with her.

THOMAS C. FAHEY will not lose any
sleep over the false and scandalous
charges preferred by the "Wine and
Spirits Gazette," with reference to
his influence with the legislature be-
ing bought by the New York brew-
ers. A self-confessed bribe giver is
a witness whose weight with the pub-
lic will not amount to much.

CHARLES F. SPRAGUE, of Boston,
is credited with being the wealthiest
member of the Fifty-fifth congress.
He and his wife are reported to pos-
sess fortunes aggregating \$700,000.
Mr. Sprague is a lawyer, but the
attention required by his own
vast interests prevents his giving
much attention to business for
clients.

One of the pension bills intro-
duced by Mr. White, of California,
in the Senate on Thursday was for
the relief of William J. Bryan. It cre-
ated quite a ripple of laughter among
the Senate Senators. It is needless
to say the intended beneficiary was
not the late Presidential candidate.
So far from relieving William Jen-
nings, the people would prefer a bill
to their own behalf, for relief from
the redoubtable William Jennings,
who is their most pronounced af-
fliction.

This absurd length to which Mr.
Cleveland went in extending the op-
eration of the civil service rules for
the purpose of perpetuating in office
the Democrats who found positions
under his administration is shown by
new developments almost daily.
Senator Fry, of Maine, called atten-
tion to the fact that an engineer, in
charge of works upon the Columbia
river, had to apply to the civil ser-
vice commission for labor to com-
plete his work. He was not at lib-
erty to employ such labor as he could
find in the vicinity, and which was
abundantly competent, but he must
apply to the commission at Wash-
ington for labor to be sent him from
among those who were on the rolls.

The London "Daily Mail" says:
"The vagaries of a certain political
altruism, by causing profound
anxiety to his family, and especially
to the diplomats who recognize that
the concert of Europe may at any
moment be disturbed. Matching
guests and trying to trip them with
his sword are among the antics at-
tributed to the insane sovereign."
The paragraph unmistakably hints
at Emperor William of Germany, who
has before this time been thought to
be a little off at times. Should it
develop that there is really ground
for the suspicion of the Emperor's
sanity the effect of the discovery on
the action of the powers may be far
reaching.

It is to be regretted that the ne-
cessities of the treasury seem to re-
quire a radical departure from the
policy of the McKinley law in one
instance in the new tariff. The im-
position of a high tariff on sugar,
an article of such universal use and
of which our importation is about
five-sixths of our consumption, will
not be received with general favor.
But the return to the bounty system
inaugurated by the McKinley law is
impracticable, as the resources of the
government will be taxed to raise
sufficient revenue for the ordinary
demands upon it, without the as-
sumption of such obligation. The
necessity of expanding and building
up our sugar industry is generally
recognized, and the proposed tariff
will certainly stimulate it and
eventually result in reduction of
prices, by reason of increased home
production.

EX-SECRETARY William L. Wilson,
whose name the existing tariff law
bears, says if we "invite back prop-
erty" we do not need increased
tariffs. The obvious meaning of
Mr. Wilson is that a prosperous con-
dition of business would result in in-
creased importations of foreign
goods, since increased revenue with-
out an increase in the rate of tariff
could be realized in no other way.
But increased importations means
smaller consumption of American
made goods and this means idle
American labor. This in turn means
not only fewer people with money to
spend, but a smaller amount to be
spent by those wage earners who
have work, because when a large per-
centage of labor is idle, the price de-
clines by the inexorable law of supply
and demand. There is no way to
"invite back property" but to im-
port less foreign goods and give the
millions of idle laborers in this country
an opportunity to make them.

A HAVANA dispatch says the
Spanish army in Cuba is not so strong
as the Madrid government believes,
and the order sent to Gen. Weyler
to withdraw some 15,000 men from
the field for the purpose of sending
them to the Philippines has disclosed
one of the biggest frauds perpetrated
by Spanish officials since Cuba has
been under the rule of Spain. Fifty
per cent, at least of all the losses in
the army, incurred either in battle or
by disease has not been reported to
the Madrid authorities. Neverthe-
less the pay of the dead soldiers and
the money for their provisions and
clothing have been regularly charged
to the Spanish government and pocket-
ed by the cashiers of the battalions.
It has also been asserted that Gen-
eral Weyler has profited very largely
at the expense of the government by
charging up to the government at
greatly advanced prices horses, mules
and provisions bought for the use of
the army. One might expect such a
corrupt fraud from a commander who
exhibits no more traits of manhood
than does this inhuman monster.

Illustrating the modern methods
of a large wholesale house in cases of
emergency is the case of the Ely-
Walker Dry Goods house, of St.
Louis, which was burned out on Mon-
day, suffering a loss of \$4,500,000,
mostly covered by insurance. On
Tuesday the firm hired new quarters
and set its force of 250 clerks and
salesmen to work getting ready for
business. The entire stock was de-
stroyed, but they have in their re-
serve warehouse \$400,000 worth of
goods and in transit \$200,000 worth
more. The head buyer for the firm
left Tuesday night for New York, ac-
companied by ten buyers. In a spe-
cial car, to lay in a new stock, which
will be sent forward by special freight
trains chartered to run on passenger
schedules, and the goods are expect-

ed to arrive in St. Louis within five
days, so that before a week from the
date of their immense loss they will
be doing business at their new stand
as smoothly as they did at the old.
The loss occurring in the midst of
their busy season when they are fill-
ing heavy orders rendered this dis-
patch necessary and this great com-
pany rose to the occasion.

This prospect for big water in the
Mississippi are first-class. The Mis-
souri water shell has the heaviest
snow it is said since 1844, being
more than three feet deep over a very
large area. The situation is thus out-
lined in a dispatch from Omaha:
"Preparations are being made along
the Missouri river from Omaha north
to avoid a disastrous flood. The
river has already begun to show signs
of the spring rise, and its tributaries
in Nebraska are running bank full.
Railroad officials report there is the
deepest snow since 1844 throughout
the watershed of the Missouri river.
The different roads crossing the Mis-
souri in Nebraska are making efforts
to prevent destruction of property
in the event of a big flood, as many
timely believe will come. Ice is not
going out of the river south of Sioux
City, and it varies in depth in the
channel from two to three feet, while
on the bars it is frozen solidly down
to the sand." When the big melt
takes place, which may be any day,
a flood of water will come washing
down the Missouri, whose influence
will be felt in a very positive manner
for hundreds of miles along the Mis-
sissippi river. Should it come before
the present rise is materially abated
the result would be fearful to contem-
plate. The current of the Missouri
is very rapid, and in a given time it
will throw out far more water than
either the Ohio or Mississippi.

Referring to a decision invalidat-
ing the action of the Louisville coun-
cil in changing the boundaries of the
Senatorial districts of that city,
whereby it is contended, the seat of
Senator Linney will be endangered,
the "Courier-Journal" says:
The decision of Judge DuRelle has
even a more far-reaching effect than
this. It will put an end to any at-
tempt to gerrymander the state by
the Republicans, as recommended in
Gov. Bradley's message. In the face
of a decision of the court of appeals
that the city council of Louisville vi-
olated the state constitution by chang-
ing a legislative district, the legisla-
ture would not attempt to commit
the same violation of the constitu-
tion.

It is presumed the above para-
graph was admitted to the columns
of the "Courier-Journal" inadver-
tently. Surely the "Courier-Journal"
would not contend that the legisla-
ture has not the power to district the
state. Certainly no one who gave a
moment's thought to the matter and
who has any knowledge whatever of
such matters, would contend that a
legislative district might be fixed by
a city council. As we understand it
the constitution provides that the
legislature shall divide the state into
districts, and the presumption is that
it was this provision of the constitu-
tion that rendered the action of the city
council void. The "Courier-Journal"
certainly will not contend that
having once districted the state the
legislature has no power to change
the districts in accordance with the
demands of a changing population.

THANKS FROM GREECE.
Just before the close of the last
congress the senate passed a resolu-
tion of sympathy with the Cretan
revolutionists in their struggle for
liberty. A day or so after Secretary
Sherman received and forwarded to
the senate the following cablegram,
forwarded through the Greek consul
general in New York:
"To the United States Senate:
"The warm thanks of the Greek
nation, as well as of the Government
of Greece, are due your honorable
body for the expression of its sym-
paties, which are a most valuable
assistance to us toward the accom-
plishment of our national aspira-
tions."

The Consul General adds on his
own behalf that "the resolution has
made the most valuable impression on
the Greeks in the United States, who,
while enjoying the blessing of liberty
in this country under her liberal laws,
are in hearty sympathy with their
mother land in her efforts to free their
oppressed brethren."

The President's First Message.
The President's inaugural was a
general discussion of national ques-
tions. No special prominence was
given to any particular subject. The
message called for such an address.
But the first message sent to the
Fifty-fifth Congress at the opening
of the extra session was devoted to one
thing. It was specially appropriate
that William McKinley as President
should make these two beginnings.
He is not a hobby-rider. On the
contrary, his statesmanship is broad
and comprehends the various needs
of the country; but the subject of
tariff, which occasioned this extra
session, is his specialty, and to it the
country is indebted for the fact that
he is President.

The message was mainly devoted to
acting forth the needs of more
revenue. For more than three years
the revenues of the government have
been less than the needs of the gov-
ernment, economically administered.
The details in support of this propo-

sition are set forth in a careful and
exact review of our fiscal affairs from
July 1, 1893, to March 1, 1897. In
the light of these facts the propo-
sition laid down becomes perfectly self-
evident.
The revenue necessities of the sit-
uation are given preponderance from
first to last. "Ample revenue," says
the President, "must be supplied not
only for the ordinary expenses of the
government, but for the prompt pay-
ment of liberal pensions and the
liquidation of the principal and inter-
est of the public debt." To this
declaration every member of Con-
gress is bound to assent. There may
be some who at heart rebel against
paying pensions or the national debt,
but that number is small, and without
a voice. The message is a column in
length, but to the protection feature
of the case is devoted only one
brief paragraph. That para-
graph is explicit and strong.
It has precisely the same ring
to it that all Mr. McKinley's speeches
devoted to protection had. But the
occasion is different. Seven years
new tariff, the revenues of the coun-
try were ample—too ample, in fact.
The problem was to reduce rather
than increase the receipts of the
treasury without lessening protection.
That was a hard matter, for in the
ordinary course of things protection
is increased or decreased. As the
finances of the treasury now stand,
the natural order is the order re-
quired by the exigencies of the sit-
uation.

The statistical part of this special
message is in refreshing contrast, in
its simplicity and exactness of state-
ment, to the turgid and misleading
communications from time to time
of Cleveland and Carlisle on the same
general subject. Never once did
either of them come out squarely
and own up that as a revenue pro-
ducer the Democratic tariff was a
failure and a revision must come.
Wholly irrespective of protection
McKinley begins with the treasury
balance for the fiscal year which en-
ded June 30, 1893. The receipts
were, in round numbers, \$10,000,000
in excess of the expenditures. Surely
no one can deny that that was
almost an ideal balance. We always
ought to make sure that the excess
on the receipt, not on the expendi-
ture, side. And the expenditures of
that year took in over \$40,000,000
paid in reducing the public debt, the
reduction of which during the Harri-
son term was almost \$260,000,000.
Of course dates, not names, are
given in the message, but it is none
the less perfectly plain that while
Harrison reduced the annual interest
charge nearer \$12,000,000 than
\$11,000,000, Cleveland increased it
just about the same amount.

To appreciate the significance
of this contrast it is necessary to add
the figures together, for the reasonable
supposition is that if Harrison had
been re-elected he would have kept
right on reducing the debt. Practi-
cally the burden of interest now bear-
ing by \$33,000,000 a year than it
would have been if Grover Cleveland
had not been elected in 1893. There
is really no escape from this conclu-
sion from the statistical facts given in
this message, albeit the message itself
is content with the presentation of the
facts and their application to the
present duty of Congress.—Inter
Ocean.

DYNAMITE A TRAIN.
Terrible Loss of Life to Spanish
Soldiers
A special Havana Dispatch to the
Globe-Democrat says: One of the
most disastrous events that has oc-
curred in the history of the Province
against the Spanish columns, has just
been reported here through Cuban
circles. From the statements re-
ceived it appears that a train of Span-
ish troops passing south of Candelaria,
was blown up by dynamite while
passing over a deep gorge in the high-
lands, and nearly 250 soldiers were
killed or wounded, many of them be-
ing blown into fragments. The loco-
motive and six cars were nearly de-
stroyed. It occurred about March 10.
The Spanish General had learned of
a projected insurgent attack, sup-
posedly on San Cristobal, and he
sent off 500 troops with armored
cars, to reinforce the garrison there.
About ten miles from San Cristobal
the tracks cross a deep gorge on a
very high bridge, which is about 500
feet long. The insurgents had
learned of the departure of the train
and its load of troops through their
spies, and they immediately lined the
bridge on both ends and the center
with a heavy charge of dynamite,
connecting the wires in the woods
some distance off. Three hundred
insurgents were then hidden near by.
It is understood that the Nunez
brothers were in command, and that
Capt. John Lynn, the young Amer-
ican electrical engineer, who has made
himself famous in Cuba for his work
on the dynamite gun, contrived the
ambuscade.

The train approached the bridge
about 3 o'clock in the morning, and
when fully on it all three charges
were exploded by the wires. The
effect was tremendous. The engine
and six cars were thrown bodily into
the air like so many chips, and were
almost blown to pieces. The wrecked
cars fell into the deep gorge below,
crushing out life from all whom
the explosion had not killed. The
cars then took fire. Three cars that
escaped serious damage fell over-
sideways, and the frightened soldiers
poured out in wild confusion. The
insurgents dashed from their ambu-
cade upon them with wild cries. A
massacre ensued. But for the tim-
ely hoisting of the white flag by Col.
Mones, who was in command of the
Spanish forces, every man would
have been massacred. As it was,
the Cubans secured 300 prisoners,
including ten officers.
The scene of the explosion was a
most horrible one. The ties lining
the railroad track and gorge were
literally covered with fragments of
human bodies, clothing and appli-
ances of all kinds. The five cars
consumed all that was left in the
gorge. It is said that from 150 to
300 Spaniards were killed in this con-

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